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the tube. There seemed, also, to be two forms of this: (a) with stamens on a level with the stigma; (b) with stamens half way up the tube. A few flowers were observed with *three* stamens borne as in (a) and the other *two* as in (b).

The comparative scarcity of this third form explains why it has been previously overlooked, only about one-fiftieth of the specimens examined belonging to it. Of the remainder, about three-fifths were No. 2, and the rest No. 1.

The corolla tube of No. 1 has a well defined bulge just under the limb, and below this it is quite attenuated; the tube in the other forms is larger, does not taper gradually to the ovary, and is slightly swelled towards the base. This difference in the tubes is plain, and by it the 1st may be readily distinguished from the 2d and 3d forms.

Fruit sets freely in all the forms, and the anthers of all were well supplied with pollen.—ERWIN F. SMITH, *Hubbardston, Mich.*

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, by Chas. H. Peck.—Specimens of the fungi here described have been received from the sources indicated under the respective descriptions.

PAXILLUS HIRSUTUS.—Pileus convex or nearly plane, hairy, tawny-brown; lamellæ rather broad, subdistant, decurrent, concolorous; stem cylindrical, lateral or eccentric, hairy, concolorous; spores broadly elliptical, .0002–.00025 of an inch long, .00016 of an inch broad.

Plant about two inches high, pileus two inches broad, stem half an inch thick.

Belleville, Ontario. *Prof. J. Macoun.*

The species is apparently related to *Paxillus atromentosus*, from which it is separated by its paler color and hairy pileus. From *P. pubescens* it may be distinguished by its glabrous lamellæ. The hairs of the pileus are more conspicuous on the disk, the margin appearing nearly smooth. As no notes were taken of the characters of the plant in the fresh state, the description has necessarily been derived from the dried plant. It is quite probable therefore that the colors of the fresh plant may not accurately agree with those given in the description.

POLYPORUS MACOUNI.—Effused, irregularly tuberculate, tawny-feruginous; pores minute, subrotund, somewhat unequal, the dissepiments generally thick and obtuse; spores subglobose, .00025 of an inch in diameter.

Creeping over and incrusting mosses. Belleville, Ontario, *Macoun.*

The species belongs to the section *Resupinati*. The specimens indicate that the plant is composed of numerous small unequal and irregular confluent tubercular masses whose porous surface gives them a somewhat spongy appearance. The irregular and uneven surface of the whole mass is probably due mainly to the character of the place of growth.

BOVISTA SPINULOSA.—Globose, sessile, two to four inches in diameter, whitish, becoming tinged above with yellow and brown, the peridium thick, firm, subcorky, the upper part cracking in rather large areas; capillitium and spores dingy-olive inclining to brown; flocci pale, usually branched, bearing scattered unequal spine-like processes; spores globose, colored, minutely warted, .0004–.0005 of an inch in diameter.

On or near dung of domestic animals in open places. New Mexico. *C. W. Irish*.

This is a remarkable species unlike any other American *Bovista* known to me, both in its thick firm and gourd-like rind or peridium, and in its pale subpellucid filaments which are armed, especially toward their extremities, with prominent spinules. Its spores, too, are larger than those of our other species.

According to the notes kindly furnished me by Mr. Irish, the plants grow in groups of from five to fifteen individuals. They were seen here and there along a trail a distance of about forty miles. When fully developed they are easily loosened from their place of growth and are blown about by the winds. None were found growing in the shade and in some instances small and immature specimens appeared to have been killed by the heat of the sun.

SEPTORIA PODOPHYLLINA.—Spots large, indefinite, reddish-brown; perithecia epiphyllous, few, clustered on or near the center of the spot, pallid or blackish, slightly prominent, collapsing when dry; spores filiform, variable in length, straight or slightly curved, .0008–.0015 of an inch long.

Living leaves of mandrake, *Podophyllum peltatum*. Illinois. Communicated by *Prof. S. A. Forbes*.

SEPTORIA LACTUCÆ.—Spots indefinite, pallid or brownish; perithecia minute, scattered, blackish; spores straight or slightly curved, .0008–.0015 of an inch long.

Living leaves of lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*. Illinois. *Forbes*.

SEPTORIA TRILLII.—Spots suborbicular, whitish; perithecia numerous, crowded, especially on the center of the spot, black; spores filiform, straight or curved, .0008–.0016 of an inch long.

Living leaves of *Trillium*. Illinois. *Forbes*.

CELLULOSPORIUM *gen. nov.*

Perithecia sphaeriform, fragile, rupturing irregularly or the whole upper part falling away; spores large, multicellular.

This is a Coniomycetous genus belonging to the Order SPHÆRONE-MEI. It is apparently related to the genus Coniothyrium but that is characterized by its simple spores, so that our plant could not be referred to it without violating the generic character. I have therefore been obliged to institute a genus for its reception.

CELLULOSPORIUM SPHÆROSPORUM.—Perithecia superficial, subglobose, .01–.02 of an inch in diameter, fragile, black; spores subglobose or broadly elliptical, colored, cellular, .0008–.0012 of an inch long.

Decaying wood. Illinois. *Forbes*.

The fungus appears to the naked eye like some minute black *Sphaeria* scattered over the surface of the wood.

PUCCINIA ATROPUNCTA *P. & C. n. sp.*—Spots very small, yellowish, generally with a brownish center; sori numerous, small, slightly prominent, black; spores oblong-clavate, obtuse, constricted at the septum, .0016–.002 of an inch long, .0008–.0009 of an inch broad, the pedicel generally shorter than the spore.

Living leaves of *Veratrum Woodii*. Allenton, Missouri. Communicated by *G. W. Clinton*. Jefferson County, Missouri. Communicated by *E. A. Rau*. Collected by *G. W. Letterman*.

This species is quite distinct from *Puccinia Veratri*, both in color of the sori and in the character of the spores.

RHYTISMA SPARSA *P. & C. n. sp.*—Stroma very small, thin, scattered, less than one line in diameter, suborbicular, slightly convex, black, rupturing by two or three short irregular chinks; asci obovate or elliptical, eight-spored; spores oblong, uniseptate, slightly colored, .0008–.001 of an inch long, slightly constricted at the septum, the cells generally a little unequal.

Both sides of living leaves of *Sabal Palmetto*. Florida. *Clinton*.

This *Rhytisma* is a very small one, appearing to the naked eye like mere dots on the leaf. There is a small pallid or yellowish spot on the leaf opposite each stroma.

SOME NOTES FROM NORTHERN DAKOTA AND MONTANA.—In a paper contributed to the *Medical Record* upon the "Climate and Diseases of Northern Dakota and Montana," Dr. P. F. Harvey makes the following mention of the botany of that region. His observations have